

**THE REPRESENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY ON THE FIGURES  
OF ELSA AND ANNA IN THE FROZEN MOVIE (2013): A FEMINIST  
APPROACH**



Submitted as a Fulfillment of The Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor's Degree at  
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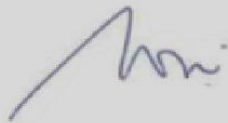
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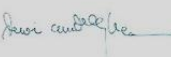

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# **THE REPRESENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY ON THE FIGURES OF ELSA AND ANNA IN THE FROZEN MOVIE (2013): A FEMINIST APPROACH**

## **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang representasi kesetaraan gender dua tokoh perempuan dalam film “Frozen” yaitu Anna dan Elsa. Anna dan Elsa adalah karakter utama dalam film tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk (1) mengkarakterisasi tokoh Elsa dan Anna (2) menjelaskan bagaimana representasi kesetaraan gender dalam film yang diambil dari dua tokoh utama perempuan, Anna dan Elsa (3) menjelaskan pengimplementasian hasil penelitian terhadap materi literatur. Objek penelitian ini adalah film Frozen (2013) yang disutradarai oleh Chris Buck dan skenario yang ditulis oleh Jennifer Lee. Metode yang digunakan yaitu deskriptif kualitatif. Informasi temuan yang didapatkan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teori feminisme dari Nancy Mandell dan Jennifer L Johnson. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Elsa dan Anna merepresentasikan feminisme terutama pada kesetaraan gender. Keberanian, rasional, dan tidak mudah menyerah membuat tokoh Elsa dan Anna tidak dipandang sebelah mata. Hal ini dapat merepresentasikan bahwa perempuan tidak selalu menjadi seseorang yang lemah dan dapat diandalkan seperti laki-laki.

**Kata kunci :** Feminisme, Kesetaraan Gender, Representasi, Film, Frozen.

## **Abstract**

This study describes the representation of gender equality of two female characters in the film "Frozen" namely Anna and Elsa. Anna and Elsa are the main characters in the film. The purpose of this study is to (1) characterize the characters Elsa and Anna (2) explain how the representation of gender equality in the film is taken from the two main female characters, Anna and Elsa (3) explain the implementation of research results on literature material. The object of this research is the film Frozen (2013) directed by Chris Buck and the screenplay written by Jennifer Lee. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The information obtained was then analyzed using feminism theory from Nancy Mandell and Jennifer L Johnson. The results of this study indicate that Elsa and Anna represent feminism, especially on gender equality. Courage, rationality, and not giving up easily make the characters of Elsa and Anna not underestimated. This can represent that women are not always someone who is weak and reliable like men.

**Keywords :** Feminism, Gender Equality, Representation, Film, Frozen

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

In the modern era the development of technology is increasingly advanced. Of course, along with the development of thoughts and self-awareness of every human being. For example, with the emergence of a new understanding of the polemic that occurs in the world community. This also creates to new communities formed because they have the same goals and the same thoughts. For example understanding about feminism. Feminism is being intensified in order to voice gender equality rights. The world community understands about what life is like with gender equality. Various ways they do to voice the aspirations of the feminists. Such as holding parades or even through film media to convey messages about understanding of feminism. Examples of films that contain feminism are Disney Frozen films.

The film Frozen depicts two women, brothers and sisters, who try to fight the evil of a prince. Different from other WDP (Walt Disney Pictures) films, usually women, who ask for protection from a man, but this film illustrates the opposite. Two women who struggle to fight crime and make every decision to solve a problem. This is of course related to feminism, where even a woman can fight crime and make decisions to solve a problem like a man.

The film director wants the audience to have a different perspective on Disney films. Because this film is different from Disney films normally. The difference lies in the dominance of the female characters in this film. Usually WDP films depict a woman saved by a man. Female figures are weaker than male figures. Different in this film, women who have more power to fight crime and solve a problem that exists in this film.

In this film, Elsa as the female lead has a role as a successor to the king (his father). In this film Elsa wants to solve his own problem, namely how he got the power of ice and what he must do in the future with that power. Of course this contains a moral message that women can solve their own problems and can fight crime.

## **2. METHOD**

This research is a literature study and is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive. This research also tends to use analysis.

Analyze each phenomenon or event that occurs in the object of research based on the theory used. The study of literary work in order to find out the relation between the literary work and the society. The object of this research is in the form of object material in the form of films namely the first edition of the film "Frozen" which was released in November 2013. Based on the data types of this study, there are 2 type of data. The researchers analyzed the dialogues and monologues. Whereas in the images section researchers analyzed the scene captures section. This study are primary data sources. Researchers used a softcopy of the film "Frozen" which lasted 102 minutes. Primary data is research data that can be obtained directly from the original source, which can be in the form of individual or group opinions, interviews, or observations of research objects. Because the object of this study is film, the researchers used primary data sources. Where researchers observe from the object of this study. The method used in this study uses qualitative data analysis methods. Which covers: 1) Watching and observing every dialogue and scene performed by the characters in the film "Frozen" namely Anna and Elsa. 2) Analyzing data based on feminism approach. Data were analyzed whether each scene or dialogue gives a reflection as feminism. In analyzing the data researchers used descriptive techniques that would explain and analyze the data in accordance with the feminist understanding used by researchers in this study.

### **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Finding**

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. This chapter also answers the research problems in this study. Researchers describe the research process and data findings. In the findings section, the researcher collects the findings and discusses the research findings in the discussion.

##### **3.1.1 The characterization of Elsa and Anna in the “Frozen” Movie (2013)**

Elsa and Anna are sisters. Elsa is Anna's older sister. They love each other. Elsa and Anna have different characters. The differences in the characters they have will be analyzed by the researchers as follows:

### 3.1.1.1 The characterization of Elsa

Characterizing the character Elsa depicted in the film Frozen (2013):

#### 3.1.1.1.1 Elsa is a noble who has a sense of fear because of her ice power.

Elsa has a sense of fear within her because she has the power of ice. This makes Elsa a closed person. She doesn't want others to know the power she has and doesn't want others to touch her because anything Elsa touches without her gloves will turn into ice. This was shown when at night in Elsa's room. She panicked because the entire wall is frozen behind her. Elsa talks to the king who is also Elsa and Anna's father. Elsa said that she was scared because her powers were getting stronger. The king was getting upset. When the king wanted to hug Elsa, she refused to be hugged by the king because Elsa did not want to hurt the king.

*The entire wall is frozen behind her.*

*Elsa : "I'm scared. It's getting stronger".*

*King : "Getting upset only makes it worse".*

*The King goes to hug her.*

*Elsa : "No. Don't touch me. I don't want to hurt you". (J. Lee, 2013, p.11)*

#### 3.1.1.1.2 Elsa is a closed person

Elsa is not easy to open up to others, especially about herself. Elsa tries to cover up her power so that others don't know Elsa's ice power. Elsa began to close when she had to stay in her room after she accidentally hurt her sister (Anna) while they were playing in her castle using Elsa's ice powers. So that other people don't know about Elsa's ice power and so that similar incidents don't happen again, Elsa must stay in her room. Since then Elsa has become a closed person.



Another scene that depicts Elsa as a closed person is seen when Elsa and Anna meet in the ice castle built by Elsa on the north mountain. When Anna tries to approach Elsa, Elsa asks Anna to return to Arendelle. Elsa still wants to be in the ice palace because she wants to be alone where she won't hurt anyone with her ice powers. Anna tries to persuade Elsa to return to Arendelle, but Elsa refuses Anna's invitation.

#### 3.1.1.1.3 Elsa can think rationally

Elsa always tries to think rationally because she is a leader in her kingdom. Seen when Anna asked permission to Elsa to marry Prince Hans but Elsa did not agree. Elsa was surprised to hear that. At first Elsa was confused and on the other hand Anna kept trying to ask permission from Elsa so that Anna could marry Prince Hans. Elsa tries to calm down and think rationally while giving reasons why Anna can't marry Prince Hans. However, Anna continued to insist on marrying Prince Hans.

Elsa wanted to talk to Anna alone. But Anna didn't want to talk alone with Elsa. Elsa tries to give Anna advice about marriage. Anna still insisted on rebutting Elsa. Until finally Elsa said goodbye and left the party and ended the party. Elsa also shooed prince Hans away. Anna was still trying to ask for Elsa's blessing and Anna grabbed Elsa's gloves. Elsa tried to hold back her tears.

*Anna : "Of course we have the room. I don't know. Some of them must".*

*Elsa : "Wait. Slow down. No one's brothers are staying here. No one is getting married".*

*Anna : "Wait, what?".*

*Elsa : "May I talk to you, please. Alone".*

*Anna : "No. Whatever you have to say, you-you can say to both of us".*

*Elsa : "Fine. You can't marry a man you just meet".*

*Anna : "You can if it's true love".*

*Elsa : "Anna, what do you know about true love?".*

*Anna : "More than you. All you know is how to shut people out".*

*Elsa : "You asked my blessing, but my answer is no. Now, excuse me".*

*(J.Lee, 2013, p.31)*

#### 3.1.1.1.4 Elsa is able to fight what has been her weakness so far.

Seen in the scene when Prince Hans and some of his soldiers found Elsa's ice palace on the north mountain. Prince Hans and his soldiers are trying to find Elsa and fight Elsa. Elsa was scared because she was attacked by the soldiers of Prince Hans. At first Elsa was able to resist the attack given by Prince Hans' soldiers but in the end, without Elsa's knowledge, one of her soldiers let go of an arrow and was pushed away by Prince Hans then the arrow aimed at the hilt of the ice decoration above Elsa, then collapsed and hit Elsa until Elsa was unconscious self.

When Elsa woke up, she was in a room. Elsa got out of bed and looked out the window and saw that there was a snowstorm outside Arendelle. At that moment Prince Hans came in and spoke to Elsa. Elsa asked Prince Hans to protect Anna, but Prince Hans instead blamed Elsa for freezing Anna's heart. After that Prince Hans left and Elsa saw that the handcuffs in her hands were frozen. In the end Elsa was able to escape from the room. Elsa tries to find Anna in the middle of a blizzard and she meets Prince Hans again. Prince Hans tried to urge Elsa to make Elsa feel guilty and sorry. At that time, when Elsa felt emotionally crushed, Prince Hans would kill Elsa with a sword,

but Anna, who would freeze, tried to protect Elsa. And when Anna protected Elsa at that moment Anna became frozen and the sword was destroyed because it was hit between Anna's frozen fingers. Elsa ran to Anna and hugged her. After being hugged by Elsa Anna melted and returned to normal. Elsa also realized that to control her abilities must be based on love. After that Elsa made Arendelle normal and stopped the blizzard. Elsa becomes confident because she fights fear and tries to fight the shortcomings that exist within her.

#### 3.1.1.2 The characterization of Anna

Characterizing the character of Anna as depicted in Frozen (2013):

##### 3.1.1.2.1 Anna is a brave woman

In Frozen, Anna has a brave character. Anna's courage is seen when she walks through the Fjord forest alone to look for Elsa without being accompanied by anyone. At the same time, the snow continued to fall.



**Picture 1.** *Anna arrives at the forest Fjord while looking for Elsa.*



**Picture 2.** *Anna is riding a horse in the middle of the Fjord forest while searching for Elsa's whereabouts.*

#### 3.1.1.2.2 Anna is an optimist

When Anna asked the Royal Handler for a horse, Hans had time to forbid Anna because according to Hans it could harm Anna. However, Anna still insists on finding Elsa alone. Anna assures Hans that if it is harmless, she will also bring Elsa back and make this act right. When Hans wanted to go with Anna but Anna refused and needed Hans to take care of Arendelle. Hans agreed.

*Anna : "Bring me my horse, please". (to the Royal Handler)*

*Hans : "Anna, no. It's too dangerous".*

*Anna : "Elsa's not dangerous. I'll bring her back, and I'll make this right". (J.Lee, 2013, p.36)*

*Hans : " I'm coming with you".*

*Anna : "No, I need you here to take care of Arendelle".*

*Hans : "....On my honor". (J.Lee, 2013, p.36)*

When Anna is about to leave to find Elsa, Hans asks Anna if Anna will believe in Elsa and Hans worries about Anna if Anna will get hurt. Anna assures Hans that Elsa will not hurt him.

*Hans : "Are you sure you can trust her? I don't want you getting hurt".*

*Anna : "She's my sister; she would never hurt me". (J.Lee, 2013, p.36)*

#### 3.1.1.2.3 Anna is a loving person

Anna loves Elsa very much. It was proven when Anna kept trying to persuade her to find Elsa's whereabouts.

Seen in another scene, namely when Anna tries to protect Elsa who will be killed by Prince Hans using a sword. Anna, who was cold and about to freeze because her heart was hit by the power of ice from Elsa, still tried to run and protect Elsa from the sword drawn by Prince Hans. When Anna protected Elsa from the sword, Anna suddenly froze and the sword shattered because it was hit between Anna's frozen fingers. Finally Elsa survived but Anna froze into ice. Anna sacrificed herself to save her older sister, Elsa.

#### 3.1.1.2.4 Anna is not someone who gives up easily

Anna is someone who doesn't give up easily. This is shown when Elsa locks herself in her room, Anna always tries to persuade Elsa so that Elsa wants to leave the room and play with her. Anna knocked on Elsa's door and sang. When Anna was a teenager she kept doing the same thing, knocking on Elsa's door and singing. From when they were children to teenagers, Anna didn't give up trying to persuade Elsa to come out of the room and play with her.

*Anna : "Elsa? PLEASE I KNOW YOU'RE IN THERE. PEOPLE ARE ASKING WHERE YOU'VE BEEN. THEY*

*SAY HAVE COURAGE. AND I'M TRYING TO. I'M RIGHT OUT HERE FOR YOU. PLEASE LET ME IN". (singing)*

*Anna slides down the door and sits with her head against it. (J.Lee, 2013, p.12)*

3.1.1.2.5 Anna dared to admit a mistake she made

Anna dared to admit her mistakes. Anna's nature can be seen in the scene where Elsa leaves the palace because Elsa accidentally uses her ice powers when Elsa is angry with Anna at the party and Anna regrets it for forcing Elsa to give permission to marry Prince Hans so they have an argument in the middle. party event.

When the party guests learn about Elsa's magical powers, the party guests are shocked and think that Elsa is a monster. Because Elsa was afraid because other people thought she was a monster, Elsa immediately came out of the palace and met the villagers of Arendelle, and when Elsa was in the middle of a crowd of people and accidentally everything Elsa touched or stepped on became ice, people were also immediately surprised to see the power of ice. Owned by Elsa. Elsa finally left Arendelle for the north mountain. Because of this incident, Anna regretted having made her older sister leave Arendelle. Then Anna tried to chase and find Elsa and bring her home.

*Anna : "It was an accident. She as scared. She didn't mean it. She didn't mean any of this....Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So I'm the one that needs to go after her". (J.Lee, 2013, p.36)*

3.1.2 The representation of gender equality in the figures of Elsa and Anna in the "Frozen" Movie (2013) using a feminist approach. (lebih baik dibuat paragraph)

**Tabel 1. Four Aspects of Liberal Feminism**

<b>Theorizing Woman's Oppression and Social Change : Liberal Feminism</b> <b>by Nancy Mandell &amp; Jennifer L.Johnson</b>	
<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>PROOF</b>
Liberal feminists emphasize women's capacity for rational thought and their shared humanity with men.	<p><i>Anna : "Of course we have the room. I don't know. Some of them must".</i></p> <p><i>Elsa : "Wait. Slow down. No one's brothers are staying here. No one is getting married".</i></p> <p><i>Anna : "Wait, what?".</i></p> <p><i>Elsa : "May I talk to you, please. Alone".</i></p> <p><i>Anna : "No. Whatever you have to say, you-you can say to both of us".</i></p> <p><i>Elsa : "Fine. You can't marry a man you just meet".</i></p> <p><i>Anna : "You can if it's true love".</i></p> <p><i>Elsa : "Anna, what do you know about true love?".</i></p> <p><i>Anna : "More than you. All you know is how to shut people out".</i></p> <p><i>Elsa : "You asked my blessing, but my answer is no. Now, excuse me".</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(J.Lee, 2013, p.31)</i></p> <p>Another scene is when Anna comes</p>

	<p>to Prince Hans. Prince Hans insisted on influencing Anna to make Anna hate Elsa because Elsa had frozen Anna's heart. However, Anna realized that the only one who had frozen her heart was Prince Hans.</p> <p><i>Hans : “ Anna? But she froze your heart”.</i></p> <p><i>Anna :”The only frozen heart around here is yours”.</i></p> <p><i>She turns away from him, proud of her words. But not yet satisfied, she turns back and punches him right in the face.</i></p> <p><i>(J.Lee, 2013, p.109)</i></p>
Liberal feminists endorse the concept of meritocracy.	<p>Elsa was chosen to be a leader or as a queen not only because she was the crown princess or daughter of the king, but also because she was considered capable and worthy to be a leader. His character who can act rationally and does not have greed like Prince Hans, makes him worthy of being a leader.</p>
Liberal feminists advocate equality of opportunity for women in all areas of social,	<p>Elsa and Anna are the 2 main characters in Frozen. Both are nobles or are children of the king</p>



economic, legal, and political life.	and queen of Arrendelle. When her father and mother died, Elsa automatically ascended the throne to become queen of Arrendelle.
Freedom of choice is a principle of liberal feminism.	Seen when Elsa has the right to refuse the marriage between Anna and Hans. (free to choose what they want without any restraint/coercion from others).

### 3.1.2.1 Emphasize women's capacity for rational thought and their shared humanity with men.

At this point women can think rationally as seen in the scene when Anna asks Elsa for permission to marry Prince Hans. However, Elsa did not give permission for that. Elsa doesn't give permission because Anna can't marry someone she just met.

*Anna : "No. Whatever you have to say, you-you can say to both of us".*

*Elsa : "Fine. You can't marry a man you just met". (J.Lee, 2013, p.31)*

In this case it is seen that Elsa is trying to think rationally. In fact, one cannot marry someone one has just met.

In another scene, it is seen when Hans tries to persuade Anna to hate Elsa because Elsa has frozen her heart. However, in this scene Anna is also able to think rationally because she knows who she should really hate.

#### 3.1.2.1.1 The concept of meritocracy.

According to the KBBI, the word meritocracy is a designation for a system that provides an opportunity for a person to lead based on merit or ability, not based on seniority, wealth or so on.

In this film, not directly from the dialogue but from the scenes that implied meritocracy in this film is depicted. Apart from being Elsa's successor to the throne, Elsa is also considered capable of being a leader and for her cooperation with Anna, Elsa is able to fight the greed of Prince Hans. Elsa's strong character and can think rationally make her trusted to be the leader in Arendelle.



**Picture 3.** *Elsa's Corronation Day. Elsa is crowned queen of Arendelle.*



**Picture 4.** *Elsa's Corronation Day. Elsa and Anna at the coronation of Elsa as queen of Arendelle.*

3.1.2.1.2 Advocate equality of opportunity for women in all areas of social, economic, legal, and political life.

Elsa and Anna are the 2 main characters in Frozen. Both are nobles or are children of the king and queen of Arrendelle. When her father and mother died, Elsa automatically ascended the throne to become queen of Arrendelle. In this case, it can be seen that in this film, women can also get the same opportunities as men in politics. As we know that in the political or economic fields, legal and social life is usually dominated by men. Especially in the royal system, usually the chosen successor to the royal throne is a man from the lineage of the king who is on the throne. If the king does not have a male successor, the successor to the throne will fall to the king's younger brother or who is still in the same line as the king. However, in the film Frozen (2013), the successor to the throne is a woman who is the daughter of the king and queen of Arrendelle.

3.1.2.1.3 Freedom of choice.

The principle of liberal feminism is freedom of choice. Freedom of choice is closely related to the concept of equal opportunity, because without equal opportunity to do something, you will not be able to freely choose anything. (*Nancy & Jennifer, 2017, p.4*)

In this study have the opportunity to give permission for what has been asked by Anna to marry Prince Hans. Another scene that shows freedom of choice is from the scenes when Anna and Elsa make decisions. One of them was when Anna decided to look for Elsa alone and only used a horse at night in the cold snow. Initially Hans wanted to accompany Anna to look for Elsa but Anna refused and would look for her alone. In the end, Hans allowed Anna to find Elsa alone. In the scene it can be proven that the freedom to choose from the character Anna mainly chooses to make decisions like what is taken for problem solving.

### 3.1.3 The implementation of the results of the research on gender equality in the “Frozen” movie (2013) on literature teaching materials.

The implementation of the results of this study for the teaching material of literature, namely on the subject of feminism. The results of this study can be used as additional references for literature learning materials, especially for liberal feminist topics or gender equality in a film. Aspects of liberal feminists proposed by Nancy Mandell and Jennifer Johnson can be used as references as additional literature learning materials. This liberal feminist can be an additional topic that can be discussed in teaching and learning activities. The results of this study can also be discussed in teaching and learning activities.

## 3.2 Discussion

### 3.2.1 The characterization of Elsa and Anna

This research shows that Elsa and Anna have different characters. In his findings, Elsa's first character, Elsa has a fear because of her ice power. Elsa's fear arises because she has the power of ice which if she can't control it will hurt others. In this case Elsa has bad memories regarding her ice powers with her little sister. Because at that time Elsa was still small and did not yet have the ability to control her power, it endangered Anna, her sister. Since then Elsa is very careful with the power she has. She even locked herself in her room because she didn't want other people to be adversely affected by her power.

### 3.2.2 The representation of gender equality in the figures of Elsa and Anna

The following are some findings about the representation of gender equality of the characters Anna and Elsa in the film Frozen (2013) based on the theory of women's oppression and social change from Nancy Mandell and Jennifer L. Johnson. In this theory, Nancy

Mandell and Jennifer L. Johnson describe 4 types of feminists. First, liberal feminists. Second, socialist feminists. Third, feminist radicals. Fourth, postmodern feminist. Of the four types of feminists described by Nancy and Jennifer in their book entitled “Feminist Issues: Race, Class, and Sexuality”, researchers classify feminists in the film *Frozen* into liberal feminists. Because the findings presented by Anna and Elsa cover aspects of liberal feminists based on the theory of women's oppression and social change by Nancy Mandell and Jennifer L. Johnson.

Based on the research journal according to Bernadeta, this study has the same view as the results of the journal's research. In the research of researchers in this journal, Elsa and Anna are two royal princess figures who are not the same as the usual royal princesses described by Walt Disney. They both have characters that are contrary to the mindset of society that is formed regarding their views of a royal princess. Elsa and Anna are strong, brave, and wise women who can think rationally. This relates to gender equality in the film. With the characters that the two main characters have, they have more opportunities to do many things that are usually done by men. They are able to make decisions for their own lives, are able to become leaders, have their voices heard, and are able to fight for their own lives. From this it can be concluded that men and women have the same rights and opportunities to do something and choose something for their own life. What men do can be done by women and vice versa.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the *Frozen* film represents gender equality. Elsa and Anna who have tough, strong, brave, and rational characters show that women are the same as men, specifically in some ways. The characters Elsa and Anna formed in the film illustrate how women can get their rights and opportunities to be equal to men in various aspects, such as

political, economic, and social aspects. Elsa and Anna are examples of the formation of gender equality in an environment. With the trust given to Elsa to lead Arendelle, Anna's courage to find her sister who was lost in the blizzard, as well as the strength of the two of them to reunite Arendelle and destroy the curse of the winter storm is a form of representation of gender equality in the film.

#### **4. CLOSING**

Based on the results of this study and the discussion in the previous chapter, the author concludes that first, the characterizations of Elsa and Anna have several differences. Elsa who has a slightly timid character because she has the power of ice which she thinks can harm others and is afraid of other people's perception of her having the power of ice. But she can also fight the fear that is in her. Elsa always tries to think rationally in making every decision. Elsa is also a closed person. On the one hand, Anna has a brave character, is optimistic, does not give up easily, is willing to admit mistakes and is responsible for what she has done. In this study, the researcher only focuses on the characters Anna and Elsa.

Gender equality in this study is classified as liberal feminist because the two figures, namely Elsa and Anna, from the actions taken or from the dialogue fulfill four aspects of liberal feminists. The four aspects of liberal feminists are women can think rationally and share humanity with men, the concept of meritocracy, advocate for women to have equal opportunities in economic, legal, social, and political life, women also have the freedom to choose. These four aspects are represented by the characters Elsa and Anna in the film *Frozen* (2013) from the events, actions, or dialogues in the film.

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